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# The American Geographical Society

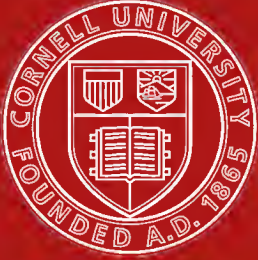
takes pleasure in handing you herewith a reprint copy of a rare document entitled:

*A Short Account of the First Settlement of the Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pensylvania, by the English. To which is annexed A Map of Maryland, according to the Bounds mentioned in the Charter, and also of the adjacent Country, Anno 1630.*

As announced in its earlier circular, this document is printed on handmade paper in original Caslon type and bound in extra-heavy board covers with vellum back. There is included a facsimile reproduction in color of Captain John Smith's map of 1606, with extensions by John Senex, accompanying the original; also a headband and a decorative initial. It is published in an edition limited to 790 copies, and each copy is numbered. The records of the Society contain the name of each purchaser and the number of the volume assigned to him.

The booklet gives a brief and incisive narrative of the progress of sixteenth and seventeenth century settlement along our Atlantic Seaboard. Its main purpose was to set forth the claims of Pennsylvania in the protracted boundary dispute with Maryland that lasted from 1681 to 1760, to be definitely settled by the delineation of Mason and Dixon's line. The anonymous author attempts an interpretation not only of Lord Baltimore's charter of 1632 but also of Penn's charter of 1681, both of which he quotes, together with the Duke of York's grant of 1682.

When the first circular was sent out only five copies were known to exist, "two in the Harvard College Library, one



Cornell University  
Library

The original of this book is in  
the Cornell University Library.

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in the Library of Congress, one in private possession, and one in the Library of the American Geographical Society." Since that time the Society has learned of a second volume in private possession, and in all six copies are now known to exist. It has also been learned that there is a copy of the text in the Newberry Library at Chicago, but the map accompanying it is in facsimile.

In order that subscribers may have in convenient form the essential facts, and that the reprint may faithfully represent the original, the Society has inserted this leaflet with each copy instead of printing a preface in the work itself or incorporating modern material or comment.

American Geographical Society  
Broadway at 156th Street  
New York

*June, 1922*









Reprinted by the  
American Geographical Society  
in June, 1922  
in an edition of 790 copies  
of which this is  
No.



A SHORT  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FIRST SETTLEMENT  
OF THE  
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OF  
*Virginia, Maryland, New-York, New-  
Jersey, and Pensylvania,*

BY THE  
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To which is annexed

A MAP of *Maryland*, according to the  
Bounds mentioned in the CHARTER, and  
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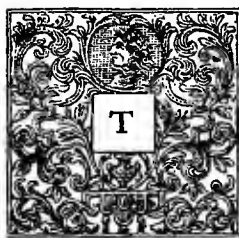
L O N D O N:

Printed in the Year MDCCXXXV.





# A short ACCOUNT of the first Settlement of the Provinces of *Virginia, Maryland, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania*, by the *English*.



THE famous Sir *Walter Raleigh* having propos'd to other great Men of his Time to join with him in an Expedition for the Discovery of Parts then unknown in the *West-Indies*, obtained Letters Patents from Queen *Elizabeth*, of ever glorious Memory, bearing Date the 25th of *March*, 1584, for turning their Discoveries to their own Advantage.

IN *April* following two small Ships were accordingly fitted out, under the Command of Capt. *Philip Amidas* and Capt. *Arthur Barlow*, who after a prosperous Voyage anchored at the Inlet by *Roenoke*, at present under the Government of *North Carolina*. They made great Advantage by their Trade and Commerce with the *Indians*, and at their Return gave such a charming Description of the Country, and of the Innocence and Kindness of the Natives, who seem'd rather to desire the Friendship and Company of the *English*, than to oppose their Settlement amongst them, and, as an Instance thereof, they brought with them two Men of these Natives, the one named *Wanchese*, and the other *Manteo*.

THIS Report was greedily believed, from the current Accounts of vast Riches mentioned in several Merchants Letters, from *Mexico* and *Peru*, to their Correspondents in *Spain*, which Letters had been taken, with their

Ships and Treafure, by fome of Her Majesty's Ships, in Profecution of the *Spanifh* War.

HER Majesty accordingly espoufed this Project as far as her prefent Engagements would permit her. And, as the greateft Mark of Honour ſhe could do the Difcovery, ſhe gave the Country the Name of *Virginia*, becauſe, as ſhe ſaid, the Country, according to their Deſcription, did ſtill retain the *Virgin Purity* of the firſt Creation, and the People their primitive Innocence.

EARLY in the Spring of the Year 1585, Sir *Richard Greenville*, the chief of Sir *Walter Raleigh's* Associates, having obtained ſeven Sail of Ships, well laden with Men, Proviſions, Arms, Ammunition, and other Neceſſaries for making a Settlement, embarked, in order to make farther Discoveries, taking back with him the two *Indian* Men, and, according to his Wiſh, in the latter End of *May*, he arrived at the ſame Place where the *Engliſh* had been before. There he made a Settlement, and, on his Return to *England*, left 108 Men upon *Roenoke* Iſland, under the Command of Mr *Ralph Lane*.

THIS Colony having quarreled with the *Indians*, and being ignorant of the Means of ſubſiſting themſelves in that Country, and receiving no Succour, as they expected, from *England*, were in great Danger of being ſtarved for want of Proviſions, or of being kill'd by the *Indians*, had not Sir *Francis Drake*, according to her Majesty's Order, paid them a Viſit; their Diſtreſs was ſo great, that thoſe that remained alive of them humbly intreated him to take them home with him, which he readily complied with.

THE Adventurers in *England*, ignorant of the Diſtreſs of the Colony, were providing, though very ſlowly, to ſend Recruits; with theſe Sir *Walter Raleigh* deſigned to go in Perſon. Sir *Walter* got his Ship ready firſt, and fearing the ill Conſequence of farther Delay, (which had been hitherto occaſioned by Diſappointment and Diſagreement among themſelves,) he ſet ſail by himſelf, and a Fortnight after him Sir *Richard Greenville* ſail'd with three other Ships.

SIR *Walter* fell in with Cape *Hatteras*, a little to the Southward of the Place where the Settlement had been made, and after Search not finding them, he return'd: However, Sir *Richard*, with his Ships, found the Place, but entirely deſerted; this was a great Diſheartening to him, for as he was ignorant of Sir *Francis Drake's* having call'd there, he concluded they had been deſtroy'd by the *Indians*; but he was a little better ſatiſfied when *Manteo* aſſured him that they had not been deſtroy'd by the *Indians*, though he could give no ſatiſfactory Account what was become of them.

However,

However, notwithstanding this Discouragement, he again left 50 Men on the same Island of *Roenoke*, built them Houses, gave them two Years Provisions, and returned to *England*.

THE next Summer, viz. in the Year 1587, Mr. *John White*, who was appointed Governor, was equip'd with three Ships, wherein were several more Men and some Women, with Recruits of Provisions for the Use of the Settlement. He arriv'd the latter end of *July* at *Roenoke*, and had the Mortification to be inform'd by *Manteo*, that the *Indians* had secretly set upon the *English*, and had cut off the greater Part of them, and that the few that had escaped being kill'd by the *Indians*, had fled where they were never more heard of. Their Places of Habitation were grown over with Weeds. Notwithstanding this, they repaired the Houses, and sat down there again, and form'd themselves into a Government, which consisted of a Governor and twelve Counsellors, incorporated by the Name of Governor and Assistants of the City of *Raleigh* in *Virginia*. The principal Persons of this new Colony were so far from being discourag'd at the former Disappointments, that they disputed for the Liberty of staying on the Spot, and by mere Constraint compelled Mr. *White* to return to *England*, to negotiate the Business of Recruits and Supplies. The Corporation, at his Departure, consisted of one hundred and fifteen Persons.

It was above two Years before Mr. *White* could obtain the necessary Supplies; but at last he set out from *Plymouth*, near the End of the Year 1589, with three Sail of Ships, and, after a tedious Passage, he arriv'd at Cape *Hatteras*, in the Month of *August*, 1590. From thence they went to search upon *Roenoke* for the People, but found by Marks upon Trees, without any Signs of Distress, that they were removed from *Roenoke* to a Place call'd *Croatan*, one of the Islands in the same Sound, but near twenty Leagues to the Southward of *Roenoke*; thither they designed to sail to them in their Ships; but a violent Storm arising in the mean time, which parted all their Cables, drove them out to Sea with the Loss of their Anchors, and constrained them to return to *England* again, without visiting these poor People; nor did any other Persons attempt to visit or relieve them for 16 Years after. Hence we may suppose that the *Indians* thus seeing them forsaken and neglected by their Country, cut them off; for to this Day they were never more heard of.

IN the Year 1602, Capt. *Gosnell*, who had been one in the former Adventures, fitted out a small Bark from *Dartmouth*, and in her set sail with 32 Men, designing a more direct Course than had hitherto been taken to *America*, and by keeping to the northwards, fell in with those Islands that lie on the north Side of the *Massachusetts*'s Bay in *New-England*; but  
missing

missing of the Conveniencies that Place is since well known to afford, he stood to the southward, and as he thought, clear of the Land, but soon fell into the Bye of Cape *Cod*, so first named by him from the great Plenty of Codd that they caught there. Upon this Coast, and a little to the Southward, he traded with the *Indians*. He also gave Names to the Islands of *Martha's Vineyard* and *Elizabeth's Isle*, which Names they retain to this Day. After one Month's Stay, he returned for *England*, having made a most profitable Voyage, without the Loss or Sicknes of one Man.

THE Noise of this gainful Voyage incited some Merchants of *Bristol* to send out two Vessels in the Year 1603. These fell in luckily with the same Land, and by following the same Methods that Capt. *Gosnell* had done before, made a great Voyage.

IN the Year 1605, a single Ship was fitted out of *London*, which fell in with the eastern Part of *Long Island*, and traded forty Miles up *Connecticut* River, and call'd the Harbour where they lay, *Pentecost Harbour*, because they arrived there on *Whitsunday*.

DURING all these Voyages, not the least Search or Enquiry was made after those poor People that were left by Mr. *White*, which might easily have been done, considering how near they were to them; but so much did private Interest prevail over the Love of, or Concern for our Countrymen.

### *The Discovery of Chesepeak Bay by the Corporation of London Adventurers.*

THE Success of these private Adventures encourag'd several Gentlemen and Merchants to apply to his Majesty King *James* the first, setting forth the considerable Advantages that might accrue to this Kingdom by improving so beneficial a Trade: And withal that such a Trade was too considerable to be carried on by private Persons: They therefore prayed his Majesty to incorporate them, and enable them to raise a Joint-Stock for that Purpose, and to countenance their Undertaking.

HIS Majesty did accordingly grant their Petition, and by Letters Patent bearing Date the 10th of *April*, 1606, did in one Patent incorporate them into two distinct Colonies, to make two separate Companies, *viz.*  
 “ Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Summers*, Knights, Mr. *Richard Hackluit*,  
 “ Clerk, Prebend of *Westminster*, and *Edward Maria Wingfield*, Esq.  
 “ Adventurers of the City of *London*, and such others as should be joined  
 “ unto them, of that Colony, which should be called *the first Colony*; with  
 “ Liberty to begin their first Plantation and Seat at any Place upon the  
 “ Coast



“ Coast of *Virginia*, where they should think fit and convenient, between  
 “ the Degrees of 34 and 41 of Northern Latitude: And that they should  
 “ extend their Bounds from the said first Seat of their Plantation and Ha-  
 “ bitation, fifty *English* Miles along the Sea-Coast each Way, and in-  
 “ clude all the Lands within an Hundred Miles directly over-against the  
 “ same Sea Coast, and also back into the Main Land one hundred Miles  
 “ from the Sea-Coast; and that no other should be permitted or suffered  
 “ to plant or inhabit behind, or on the Back of them towards the Main  
 “ Land, without the express License of the Council of that Colony there-  
 “ unto in Writing first had and obtained. And for the second Colony, *Tho-*  
 “ *mas Hanham, Raleigh Gilbert, William Parker, and George Popham, Esqs.*  
 “ of the Town of *Plymouth*, and all others who should be joined to them of  
 “ that Colony, with Liberty to begin their first Plantation and Seat at any  
 “ Place upon the Coast of *Virginia*, where they should think fit, between the  
 “ Degrees of 38 and 45 of Northern Latitude, with the like Liberties and  
 “ Bounds as the first Colony: Provided they did feat within an hundred  
 “ Miles of them.

By Virtue of this Patent, Capt. *John Smith* was sent by the *London* Com-  
 pany, afterwards call'd the *South Virginia* Company, in *December*, 1606,  
 with three small Ships; and a Commission was given to him, and to several  
 other Gentlemen, to establish a Colony, and to govern by a President to  
 be chosen annually, and Council, who should be invested with sufficient  
 Authorities and Powers. After a very tedious Voyage, and designing for  
 that Place where Mr. *White* had left the 115 People, he fell in between the  
 Capes of *Virginia*, as they are still called. The Southermost he named  
 Cape *Henry*, and the Northermost Cape *Charles*, in Honour of the King's  
 eldest Sons; the first great River that they discover'd was call'd by the *In-*  
*dians Powhatan*; this they new nam'd *James River*, after the King's own  
 Name. About 50 Miles up this River they pitched upon a Peninsula,  
 which, from the Richness of the Ground, and its being capable of being  
 easily fortified, and convenient for Trade and Shipping; there they made  
 their first Settlement, and gave it the Name of *James Town*, which it re-  
 tains to this Day.

To this Settlement, which was made in the Year 1607, by about one  
 hundred and eight People, it is owing that we can hitherto boast of an un-  
 interrupted Possession of *Virginia* to this Day. The Figure that the Pro-  
 ductions of this Province now make in the *British* Commerce plainly de-  
 monstrates the Advantage of it to *Great Britain*.

ANNO 1610, My Lord *Delawar* was sent Governor to *Virginia* by  
 the *South Virginia* Company, who falling in with the Land about two De-  
 grees

grees to the Northward of the Capes of *Virginia*, discover'd a large fine Bay, to which they gave the Name of *Delaware Bay*, in Compliment to his Lordship; which Name it has retained by the *English* ever since. I have done all in my Power to inform myself whether any Map or Description was ever given of this Bay and River, by his Lordship, or any other Person, which are both called by his Lordship's Name, before the *Dutch* settled there; but cannot find any Account or Description of it, either of his Lordship's or any other Person's, before the *Dutch* and *Swedes* had possessed it. His Lordship arrived in *Virginia* the 9th of *June*, 1610, and remained Governor 'till *March* following. His Lordship was appointed Governor again *Anno* 1618; but in his Voyage thither he died off of the Western Islands, or *Azores*.

THE first *Virginia* Company having, by many Acts of Mismanagement, and great Losses, grown weary of prosecuting the farther Improvement of that Colony, by sending fresh Recruits of Men and Provisions, they parted with their Shares to others, who at first seem'd to carry it on with Vigour and Resolution; but it was soon perceived that all Parties concerned had more Regard to their private Gain and Advantage than the Good of the Colony. Many and various were the Hardships and Dangers that the poor People who had been betrayed and transported thither underwent, and the Company's Male-administration and Management became so notorious, that King *Charles* the first dissolved the Company in the Year 1626, and took the Country and Government under his own immediate Direction. He appointed a Governour and Council himself, and gave the People Leave to chuse an Assembly of Representatives. He reserv'd to himself a Quit-Rent of two Shillings *per Annum* for every Hundred Acres, and so *pro Rata*.

THIS was a Constitution agreeable to *Englishmen* and Freemen. People flock'd thither apace. Some of them, Men of Condition, went over with their whole Families, some for bettering their Condition, and others to enjoy a Liberty of serving God in the Manner they thought most acceptable to him, which they could not do with Safety in *England*. Among the latter it hath been said was the Lord *Baltimore*, a Roman Catholick, who propos'd, for the more free Exercise and Propagation of his Religion, to retire with his Family into that new World. For this Purpose he went to *Virginia*, but the People there looked upon him with an evil Eye, on Account of his Religion, and by their uncivil Treatment, it's said, discouraged him from settling in that Country.

IT was now become a Fashion to take up great Quantities of Land by Patent, and few minded any thing so much as obtaining large Tracts of  
Land

Land, which was the chief Occasion of their Settlements being so dispersed and distant from each other at this Day.

THE foregoing Account of *Virginia* is taken from the History of that Country published by Colonel *Beverly*.

*The first Settlement of Maryland by the English.*

THE Lord *Baltimore* finding the Humour of running out large Tracts of Land to prevail, adventured farther up the Bay of *Chefsopeak*, which was as yet altogether uninhabited by any *English*, although Lands near adjoining to the Head of that Bay were possess'd then by a Colony of *Swedes* and *Finlanders*.

IN his Discovery finding all things according to his Wish, namely, a fine rich Country, well water'd, and supply'd with navigable Rivers, he returned to *England*, and, as the *Virginia* Settlemenrs at that Time reached no farther up the Bay than the South Side of *Patowameck* River, he obtained a Grant of the Proprietary of *Maryland*, but died before he could embark for his new Province.

THE old Lord *Baltimore* dying, and leaving his Design unfinished, his Son and Heir obtained a Confirmation of the Patent or Grant to himself, bearing Date the 20th of *June*, 1632. The Words of the Patent regarding the Bounds are as follow.

“ **S**CIATIS igitur, quod nos pium & nobile præfat. Baron. de *Baltimore* Propositum & Studium regio Favore prosequunt. ex Gratia special. certa Scientia, & mero Motu, Nostri, dedimus, concessimus, & confirmavimus, & per hanc presentem Chartam nostram, pro Nobis, Hered. & Successor. nostris, præfat. *Cecill* modo Baroni de *Baltimore*, & Hered. & Assign. suis, damus, concedimus, & confirmamus, totam illam Partem Peninsulæ, five Chersonesus, jacent. in Partibus *Americæ* inter Oceanum ex Orien. & Sinum de *Chefsopeak* ab Occident. a resid. ejusdem, per rectam Lineam, a Promontorio, five Capite Terr. vocat. *Watkins Point*, juxta Sinum prædictum, & prope Fluv. de *Wighco*, scituat. ab Occiden. usque ad magnum Oceanum, in Plaga Oriental. duct. divisam, & inter Metam illam, a Meridie usque ad Partem illam \* *Estuarii de De La Ware* ab Aquilone

\* *Vossius*. Hinc *Æstuarium*, qua Mare tum accedit, tum recedit, ut ait *Festus*. Nunc de Mari, ut apud *Curtium*. *Æstuarium* semper *Fretum*.

*Q. Curtius*, Lib. 9. Cap. 9. 23. Equitesque præmitteret ad Os Amnis, ut, quum Mare rursus exæstuarium sensissent, procederent.

*Tacit. Annal. Lib. 14. Cap. 32.* Visamque Speciem in *Æstuario Tameisæ* subversæ Coloniz.

“ quo || subiacet quadragesimo Gradui Latitud. Septentrional. ab Equi-  
 “ noctial. ubi terminatur *Nova Anglia*, totumque ill. Terr. Traçt. infra  
 “ Metas subscript. videlicet transeundo a dicto Æstuario, vocat. *Delaware*  
 “ *Bay*, recta Linea, per Gradum prædict. usq. ad verum Meridianum pri-  
 “ mi Fontis Fluminis de *Pattowomack*, deinde vergendo versus Meridiem,  
 “ ad ulterior. dicti Fluminis Ripam, & eam sequendo qua Plag. Occidental.  
 “ & Meridional. spectat. usq; ad Locum quendam appellat. *Cinquack*,  
 “ prope ejusdem Fluminis Ostium, scituat. ubi in præfat. Sinum de  
 “ *Chesapeake* evolvitur, ac inde per Lineam brevissimam usq; ad præ-  
 “ dict. Promontor. sive Locum vocat. *Watkins Point*. Ita quod tot. Terræ  
 “ Traçtus per Lineam prædict. inter Magnum Oceanum & *Watkins Point*,  
 “ divis. usq; ad Promontorium vocat. *Cape Charles*, & singula sua Appen-  
 “ ditia nob. Hered. & Successor. nostris integre remanen. except. in per-  
 “ pet. nec non omnes Insulas & Insululas infra Limit. prædict. Concedi-  
 “ mus etiam & confirmamus eidem Baroni de *Baltimore*, Hered. & Assign.  
 “ suis, omnes & singulas Insulas & Insululas ab Oriental. prædict. Regionis  
 “ Littore Orientem versus in Mari natas vel nascendas, infra decem Leu-  
 “ casmarinas, ab eodem Littore scituatas, cum omnibus & singulis Portub.  
 “ Naviu. Stationib. Estuar. Fluminib. & Fretis ad Regionem vel In-  
 “ sulas prædict. pertinen. T. R. apud Westm. xx die Junii.

Per Bre. de privato Sigillo.

## A Translation of the before recited Part of the Charter of *Maryland.*

*KNOW ye therefore that we, favouring the pious and noble Purpose of the  
 said Baron of Baltimore, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and  
 mere Motion, have given, granted, and confirmed, and by this our present  
 Charter, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, do give, grant, and confirm,  
 unto Cecilius, now Baron of Baltimore, his Heirs and Assigns, all that Part  
 of a Peninsula lying in the Parts of America between the Ocean on the East<sup>a</sup>  
 and*

|| Plin. Epist. 101. a Lib. 5. Sed hi procul a Mari recesserunt: Quinetiam Appennino saluberrimo Montium subjacent.

Strabo, Lib. 8. Taygeto autem subjicitur Sparta.

Idem, Lib. 9. Secundum eam inde Pharygium Promontorium cum Statione: Deinde Portus novif-  
 fimus Recessus, quia sic illi obtigit appellatus, sub Helicone & sub Ascrea jacens.

Strabo, Lib. 13. Urbi autem Sardiana planities subjacet, & Cori, & Hermi, & Caystri Campi qui  
 continui sunt, & Camporum omnium optimi.

<sup>a</sup> The Boundary of *Maryland* on the East is the Main Ocean, and no Part of the Bay or River of *Delaware*, as has been lately suggested by the Enemies of *Pennsylvania*.

and the Bay or Gulph of Chesopeak on the West, and divided from the other Part thereof by a right Line drawn from the Promontory or Cape of Land called Watkins Point<sup>a</sup> (situate in the aforesaid Bay or Gulph, near the River of Wighco) on the West, unto the Main Ocean on the East; and between that Bound on the South<sup>b</sup> as far as to that Part of the Æstuary of Delaware on the North, where it is situate, to the fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude from the Equinoctial, <sup>d</sup> where New England ends, <sup>e</sup> and all that Tract of Land within the Bounds under-written, viz. passing from the aforesaid Æstuary called Delaware Bay in a right Line<sup>f</sup> by the Degree aforesaid unto the true Meridian of the first Fountain of the River Pattowmeck<sup>g</sup> and from thence tending or passing toward the South<sup>h</sup> to the farther Bank of the said River, and following the West and South Side thereof unto a certain Place called Cinquack<sup>i</sup> situate near the Mouth of the said River, where it falls into the aforesaid Bay or Gulph of Chesopeak, and from thence by the shortest Line that can be drawn<sup>k</sup> unto the aforesaid Promontory or Place called Watkins Point.<sup>l</sup> So that all that Tract of Land divided by the Line aforesaid, drawn between the Main Ocean and Watkins Point, unto the Promontory called Cape Charles and all its Appurtenances, do remain entirely excepted to us, our Heirs and Successors for ever. We do also grant and confirm unto the said now Lord Baltimore, his Heirs and Assigns, all Islands and Islets within the Limits aforesaid, and all and singular the Island and Islets which are or shall be in the Ocean within ten Leagues from the Eastern Shore of the said Country towards the East, &c. \*

MY Lord Baltimore at first had a Design to go thither in Person, but changing that Resolution, he appointed his Brother *Leonard Calvert*, Esq; to go Governour in his Stead, with whom he joined in Commission *Jeremy Hawley*, Esq; and *Thomas Cornwallis*, Esq; The first Colony consisted of about 200 Persons, and were sent by his Lordship in the Fall of the Year 1633.

<sup>a</sup> Viz. At that Place in the Map hereunto annexed, mark'd A.

<sup>b</sup> Viz. The Line A. B.

<sup>c</sup> Viz. at C.

<sup>d</sup> Viz. By the Line C. D.

<sup>e</sup> Viz. To the prick'd Meridian, E. D.

<sup>f</sup> Viz. From D. to E.

<sup>g</sup> Viz. At F.

<sup>h</sup> Viz. By the Line F. A.

<sup>i</sup> Viz. To the

Place of Beginning at A.

<sup>k</sup> King Charles the first, when Prince, Anno 1614, first gave the Name of *New England* to North Virginia. See Capt. John Smith's *Account* of New England. But this Charter seems to be the first Authority that determined its Bounds to the Southward.

‡ From the Authorities before quoted, it seems evident that Æstuaries are properly those Places where the Tides enter, to run within the Land, and that no River or Bay can, with any sort of Propriety be call'd an Æstuary, but that part of it only which is open to the Sea, and where the Sea or Tide flows in, and runs out. The Moderns would call the Place of the Æstuary the Mouth, Opening, or Entrance of a Bay or River; and the Ebullition occasioned by the Tide, a Ripling; the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, an Indraught and Outset.

\* If any Part of the Boundaries of this Province had been by the Bay or River of *Delaware*, how improperly is it expressed? For 10 Leagues to the eastward of any part of the Bay would take in Part of the Province of *Jersey*, especially the Islands lying upon the Coast near Cape *May*. Beside, if the Patent had intended to grant within the Capes of *Delaware*, the Word *Sinus* had been proper, as before, for *Chesopeak*, and not *Æstuarium*.

1633. The chief of them were Gentlemen of good Families and Roman Catholicks. The Names of the principal Persons amongst them were as follows.

<i>Leonard Calvert</i> , Esq; Governour.	Mr. <i>John Sanders</i> ,
<i>Jeremy Hawley</i> ,	Mr. <i>John Baxter</i> ,
<i>Tho. Cornwallis</i> ,	Mr. <i>Edward Cranfield</i> ,
} Esqs. Assistants.	Mr. <i>Henry Green</i> .
<i>George Calvert</i> , Esq; Brother to the	Mr. <i>Nicholas Fairfax</i> ,
Governour.	Mr. <i>Thomas Dorrel</i> ,
<i>Richard Gerrard</i> ,	Mr. <i>John Medcalf</i> ,
<i>Edward Winter</i> ,	Mr. <i>William Saire</i> , and
<i>Frederick Winter</i> ,	Capt. <i>John Hill</i> .
<i>Henry Wiseman</i> ,	
} Esqs.	

THEY sailed from *Cowes* in the *Isle of Wight* on the 22d of *November*, 1633, and arrived in *Virginia* the 24th of *February* following. They were kindly received and treated by the Governour of *Virginia*, and on the 3d of *March* they arrived at *Patowmeck* River, and sailing about 14 Leagues up it, they came to an Anchor under an Island, to which they gave the Name of *St. Clement's*. At their first Landing Mr. *Calvert* erected a Cross, and took a formal Possession of the Country for our Saviour and for our Sovereign Lord the King of *England*. Almost every Place that they came to they called by the Name of a Saint. After ranging the Country about the River *Patowmeck*, they at last settled, with the Consent of the *Indians* called *Yamacoes*, at the *Indian* Town called *Yamaco*, to which they gave the Name of *St. Mary's*.

As the Number of *English* Subjects increased, they extended their Settlements up the Bay of *Chesopeak*, without any Regard to the Boundaries mentioned in his Lordship's Grant, and several Settlements were made much higher up the Bay aforesaid than were within his Lordship's Bounds; and the Inhabitants, notwithstanding that they were plainly without his Bounds, submitted to the Government of *Maryland*, either thinking that Government better than none, or, what is more likely, being persuaded by his Lordship's Agents, that all that Country, even as far as the *Swedish* and *Dutch* Settlements, was within his Lordship's Grant.

AND to some such Apprehension or Persuasion as this it hath happened that the Bounds of *Maryland* to the Northward have never been with any tolerable Exactness determined, either by our own or foreign Geographers. But the Southern Bounds of the old *Swedish* and *Dutch* Settlements on *Delaware* have been taken for the Bounds of *Maryland* on the North; whereas according

according to the Words of the Charter (which are *usque ad illam Partem Æstuarii de Delaware, ab Aquilone quo subjacet quadragesimo Gradui Lat. Septentrional. ab Equinoctial. & transeundo a dicto Æstuario vocat. Delaware Baye rectâ Lineâ per Gradum prædict. usque ad verum Meridianum primi Fontis Fluminis de Pattowmeck*) *Maryland* is bounded on the North by the Beginning of the 40th Degree of Northern Latitude, which is also the Bounds of the Province of *Pensylvania* on the South, as by Mr. *Penn's* Charter doth more plainly appear.

FROM all that has been said, it is evident, that near one Half of the Country now call'd *Maryland* is not within the Bounds of Lord *Baltimore's* Charter, but within the Bounds of *Pensylvania* according to Mr. *Penn's* Charter, and doth of Right belong to *Pensylvania*, and is in *Pensylvania*, if the Words of the respective Charters have any Meaning at all.

### *Of the first Settlement of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pensylvania.*

THE *Swedes* are on all Hands allowed to be the first *Europeans* that took Possession and made the first Settlements on both Sides of the River of *Delaware*, to which they gave the Name of *New Sweden*. There they built several Forts and Towns, namely Fort *Elfenburgh*, which Name it still retains; Fort *Casimer*, afterwards called *New Amstel* by the *Dutch*, and now *Newcastle* by the *English*; Fort *Christian*, which also retains its Name to this Day; besides the Towns or Settlements of *Gottsburgh*, *Finland*, *Meulendal*, &c.

BUT the *Dutch*, who boast they were the first Discoverers of this Country in the Year 1609 (by means of *Henry Hudson*, an *Englishman*, Commander of a Ship call'd the Half Moon, which Ship had been fitted out of *Holland*, at the Charge, and upon the Account of the *Dutch East-India Company*, for discovering, if possible, a nearer Passage to *China*) had settled at first near the Mouth of *Hudson's* River, where *New-York* now stands, naming the Country *New Netherland*, and in the Year 1623, had extended their Settlements on both Sides of *Hudson's* River, not only as far as Fort *Orange*, now call'd *New Albany*, or Fort *Albany*, near 40 Leagues up the said River, but took Possession also of *Delaware* River, which they called the South River, by erecting a Fort upon its Bank, to which they gave the Name of Fort *Nassau*, at or near a Place now called *Glocester*. The same Year they also made a Settlement on *Connecticut* River, which they called the Fresh River, and erected a Fort at a Place there that they named the *House of Good Hope*. And in the Year 1630, erected a  
Fort

Fort near the Entrance of a Creek called the *Hoore Kill*, about 3 Leagues within the Capes of *Delaware*, on the Western Shore, where *Lewes-Town* now stands, which Place to this Day is oftener call'd and better known by the Name of *Hoore Kill*, which was its *Dutch* Name, than by the Name of *Lewes*, which was given it by Mr *Penn*, when he named the County where it stands *Suffex*. The same Year, viz. 1630, the *Dutch*, under the Direction of *David Peterfon de Vries*, extended their Settlements farther up the Bay of *Delaware* on the Western Shore, even to the Entrance of the River, as far as *Bomkey's Hook*, calling that Part *Swanendale*, or *Swandale*, which Names they retain to this Day. The *Dutch* increased in those Parts much more than the *Swedes*, who having been in constant Fears and Alarms from their more numerous Neighbours, in the Year, 1655, agreed to put themselves under the Protection of the Republick of *Holland*. Accordingly *John Rizeing*, the *Swedish* Governor, made a formal Surrender of that Country to *Peter Stuivesant*, the *Dutch* Governor for the States of *Holland*, whereupon all that Tract of Land in *America*, from the Latitude of 38 Deg. and 50 Min. North Latitude, to the *English* Settlement at New Haven, in the Latitude of about 41 Deg. and 10 Min. North, obtained the Name, and was called *New Netherland*, by all People except the *English*, who still claimed it as Part of *New England*; for the Truth of which I refer the Reader to the following Books and Histories, viz. *L' Histoire du Nouveau Monde, ou Description des Indes Orientales, par le Sieur Jean de Laet, d' Anvers, Printed, Anno 1640*, from Page 74 to 82; and to *Bleaw's Atlas of 1647*, and all the following Editions thereof. Also to a Book entituled *Beschrii vinge van Virginia Nieuw Nederlant, &c. printed by Joost Hartysers in Amsterdam, 1651*. Also to a Tract entituled *The Representation of the Commons of New Netherland*. Likewise *Vander Donck's Account or Description of New Netherland*, And *David Peterfon de Vries his sundry Voyages, printed at Alkmaur by Sim. Cornnelison Brekequest, Anno 1655*. Moreover *A Description of the West-Indies by Arnoldus Montanus, Anno 1670*. See also the old Maps of *Sanfon* and *Jaillot*, and all the *Dutch* Maps of those Parts, which are very numerous. Yet from them the *English* took theirs, reserving even the *Dutch* Names of Places, &c. See also a Book entituled *Methode pour Etudier la Geographie. Par le Sieur Robbe*. Also a Book entituled *Kort Verbael Van Nieuw Nederlants: Gedrukt in't Jaer, 1662*.

IN the Year 1664, the *English* fitted out a Squadron of Men of War for the taking of *New Netherland*. The Command of this Squadron was given to Sir *Robert Carr*, and he had Orders to take on board a Number of Land Forces to be commanded by Colonel *Richard Nichols*, who was also appointed



appointed Governour of that Country. Accordingly, upon the Arrival of the *English* Squadron at *New Amsterdam*, the *Dutch*, after some Shew of Resistance, being dreadfully alarm'd and terrified, upon their being offer'd Protection, by the *English* of their Persons and Properties, and Liberty to remove if they saw fit with all their Effects, submitted to the *English*; and pursuant thereto, Articles were drawn up, signed, and mutually exchanged by the *English* and *Dutch* Governours respectively, on the      of *September*, 1664. Thus the *English* became possess'd of the City of *New Amsterdam*, to which they gave the Name of *New-York*, and in a short Time after that, upon the Entrance of the *English* Squadron into *Delaware* Bay and River, all the Settlements there followed the Example of their Capital of *New Amsterdam*. Thus the whole Country became subject to the *English*, and Possession was taken of it accordingly, for and in the Name of the Duke of *York*, to whom King *Charles*, his Brother, by Letters Patent bearing Date the 12th Day of *March*, 1663-4, had given it.

AND in Consequence thereof, all Manner of Jurisdiction, as well civil as military, was exercis'd throughout the whole Country in the Name and by the sole Appointment of the Duke of *York* and his Ministers; unless we are to except that Part of the Country, which he, the Duke, had granted to *John* Lord *Berkley*, and Sir *George Carteret*, by the Name of *Nova Gesaria*, or *New Jersey*.

BY Virtue of the third Article of Peace at *Breda*, the 21st of *July*, Anno 1667, between *England* and the United Provinces, the *English* were to remain possess'd of the before-mentioned Country. But in the Year 1672 after King *Charles* had declared War against the United Provinces, the *Dutch* dispatched a Squadron of Ships to *New-York*, which Place they soon reduced to their Subjection again, as well as all the rest of the Country, which they had call'd before *New Netherlandt*, and which hath already been described.

SOON after this, a Treaty of Peace was concluded on between *England* and the United Provinces at *Westminster* on the 9th of *February*, 1673-4, wherein by the 6th Article it was agreed and concluded, "That whatsoever Countries, Islands, Towns, Ports, Castles, or Forts, have or shall be taken on both Sides, since the Time that the late unhappy War broke out, either in *Europe* or elsewhere, and before the Expiration of the Terms above-mentioned for the Cessation of Hostilities, shall be restor'd to the former Lord and Proprietor, in the same Condition they shall be in when the Peace itself shall be proclaimed; after which Time there shall be no Spoil nor Plundr of the Inhabitants, no Demolition of  
" Fortifica-

“ Fortifications, nor carrying away of Guns, Powder, or other military Stores which belong’d to any Castle or Fort at the Time when it was taken.

By Virtue of which Treaty the *English* became again posselt of this Country, and have so remained ever since. Yet, as the Property of this Tract of Land was by some eminent Persons of that Time supposed to be altered, by its having been taken and posselt by a foreign Power, though afterward delivered or surrendered back by publick Treaty, King *Charles* the 2d, to obviate all Doubts, made a new Grant of that Country to his Brother the Duke of *York* by Letters Patents bearing Date the 29th Day of *June*, Anno 1674.

AND some Time after that, my Lord *Berkley* assigned over all his Right to the said Country to *William Penn*, Esq; Mr. *Gawen Laurie*, of *London*, Merchant, Mr. *Nicholas Lucas*, and Mr. *Edward Byllyng*; and in a short Time after the Death of Sir *George Carteret*, the Earl of *Bath*, and others, the Executors of Sir *George Carteret*, with the Consent of his Widow, the Lady *Carteret*, assigned over all his Share of the said Country to \* *William Penn*, Esq; *Robert West*, Esq; Mr. *Thomas Rudyard*, Mr. *Samuel Groom*, \* Mr. *Thomas Hart*, Mr. *Richard Mew*, Mr. *Thomas Wilcox*, Mr. *Ambrose Rigg*, Mr. *Hugh Hartshorn*, \* Mr. *Clement Plumstead*, \* Mr. *Thomas Cooper*, and Mr. *John Hayward*. The Deed bears Date the 2d of *February*, 1681. For the better Information of the Reader, he ought to be acquainted that my Lord *Berkley* and Sir *George Carteret* had agreed upon a Division of their Country into two Parts, the one to be called *East New-Jersey*, the other *West New-Jersey*, which last was Lord *Berkley*’s Share. These Gentlemen, who were the Assignees of my Lord *Berkeley* and Sir *George Carteret*, soon after disposed of Shares of *New Jersey* to the following Persons, viz. *James* Earl of *Perth*, Sir *George Mackenzy*, *John Drummond*, *Robert Barclay*, *David Barclay*, *Robert Gordon*, Esquires, and Messieurs *Robert Burnet*, *Peter Sonmans*, *James Braine*, *Gawen Lawrie*, *Edward Byllyng*, *William Gibson*, *Walter Benthall*, *Robert Turner*, *Thomas Narne*, *Thomas Cox*, and *William Dockwra*.

Who, with the Six Proprietors distinguish’d in the second List by the Asterisks, procured a Confirmation of their Patent by another from the Duke of *York*, dated the 14th of *March*, 1681-2, whereby they were invested with all the Powers and Privileges which He, the Duke, had granted to Lord *Berkley* and Sir *George Carteret*; which were indeed all that the King had granted to the Duke himself. Yet did they not procure a Conjunction of the two Provinces, which, as I observed before, had been divided into *East* and *West New-Jersey*; but separate Governours were appointed over each of them.

THE first Governour of *East New-Jersey* was the famous *Robert Barclay*, of *Ury*, Esq; as great a Man as any the Quakers can boast to have been of their Religion, and perhaps not inferior to any Divine of any Religion in these late Ages. His Deputy was *Gawen Lawrie*, Esq;

THE first Governour of *West New-Jersey* was *Edward Bylling*, Esq; who continued Governour till Doctor *Daniel Cox*, one of the College of Physicians purchased the greatest Part of that Province, and took the Government into his own Hands; but the Doctor having great Business at that Time, did not think fit to leave it, and therefore governed by a Deputy. In the Year 1690, he sold the greatest Part of his Propriety to Sir *Tho. Lane*, and others, for 9000*l.* Sterling, a Sum at that Time greater than ever had been given for an Estate on the Continent of *America*.

DURING those Times, many People who were made uneasy by the Persecutions against Dissenters in King *Charles's* and King *James's* Reigns flock'd over thither, and purchased Lands of those Proprietors, whereon they settled, and enjoyed a peaceable Toleration, which had been cruelly and unchristianly denied them in their native Country. Infomuch that in the Year 1702 the Inhabitants in the *East* and *West New Jersey* were computed to amount to near 20000 Souls.

IT is not easy to imagine that so great a Number of Proprietors could long agree together concerning the Methods and means of carrying on the Affairs of the Government, wherefore finding an Unwillingness to submit to each other and to avoid those Heartburnings and Jealousies that had been raised amongst some of them. They thought it convenient for the good of both Colonies to make a Surrender of their Patents to the Queen; reserving all their Rights to themselves, except the Sovereignty, which was restored to the Crown. Accordingly on the 22*d* of *April* 1702 this Surrender was made by Mr. *William Dockwera* in the Name and on the Behalf of the Proprietors of *East New Jersey*; and by Sir *Thomas Lane* in the Name and on the Behalf of the Proprietors of *West New Jersey*; thus two Provinces which had been divided about 26 Years became united, and the Queen thereupon appointed my Lord *Cornbury* Governour, who was then Governour of *New York*. And accordingly ever since, the Governour for the Time being of *New York* hath also been Governour of *New Jersey*, as it is now called, but they have a Council and Assembly of their own and are in all other Respects a distinct Government from that of *New York*.

I CHOSE to mention the Surrender of the Charters of the *New Jerseys* thus circumstantially, because an Opinion hath been maintained that

the Grants of the Duke of *York* were of no Value, though the Purchasers and Possessors of all the Lands in *New Jersey* have no other, nor better Title to their Lands, than are derived from the Duke of *York*'s Grant to the Persons herein before named.

I SHALL now proceed to give an Account of the first Settlement of *Pensilvania*, which was always taken to be Part of the Lands granted by King *Charles II.* to the Duke of *York*.

PENSILVANIA, or the Country commonly so called, is all that Tract of Land bounded by the 39th or Beginning of the 40th Degree of Northern Latitude, which is by *Maryland* and Part of *Virginia* on the South; the Beginning of the 43d Degree of Northern Latitude on the North, which is Part of *New York* or *New England*, the Bay and River of *Delaware* on the East, and extends Westward five Degrees of Longitude from the said Eastern Bounds.

ALL this Country was granted, by three Grants, to *William Penn*, Esq; Son of Sir *William Penn* the Admiral, who commanded the Fleet under the Duke of *York*; in Consideration of the Services that the said Sir *William Penn* had done his King and Nation. And the first Grant which was made to Mr. *Penn* by King *Charles II.* to use the Words of the Patent, which bears Date the 4th of *March* 1680-1, is, “ Of all that “ Tract of Land in *America*, called by the Name of *Pensilvania*, as the “ same is bounded on the East by the River *Delaware*, <sup>a</sup> from twelve “ Miles Distance Northwards of *Newcastle-Town*, unto the three and “ fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, if the said River doth extend so “ far Northwards, and if the said River doth not extend so far North- “ wards, then by the said River so far as it doth extend; and from “ the Head of the said River, the Eastern Bounds to be determined by “ a Meridian Line to be drawn from the Head of the said River unto “ the said three and fortieth Degree, the said Province to extend West- “ ward five Degrees in Longitude, to be computed from the said Eastern “ Bounds <sup>b</sup> and to be bounded on the North by the ‘ Beginning of the 43d “ Degree of Northern Latitude and on the South, by a Circle drawn at “ twelve Miles Distance from *Newcastle* Northwards and Westwards, <sup>c</sup> “ unto the Beginning of the 40th Degree of Northern Latitude <sup>d</sup>, and “ then by a strait Line Westwards to the Limits of the Longitude above “ mentioned, <sup>e</sup> &c.

<sup>a</sup> *Viz.* Following the Course of the River from P. to Q.  
by the Parallel Q. R.  
by the Parallel T. S.

<sup>d</sup> *Viz.* by the prickd Circle V. W.

<sup>b</sup> *Viz.* From Q. to R.  
<sup>e</sup> *Viz.* to T.

<sup>c</sup> *Viz.*  
<sup>f</sup> *Viz.*

THE second Grant was made to Mr. *Penn* by the Duke of *York*, on or about the 24<sup>th</sup> day of *August* 1682 and is of “ All that the Town of “ *Newcastle*, otherwise called *Delaware* Town, and all that Tract lying within the Compass or Circle of twelve Miles about the same, “ situate lying and being upon the River *Delawar* in *America* and all “ Islands in the said River *Delawar*, and the said River and Soil thereof, “ lying North of the Southermost Part of the said Circle of twelve Miles “ about the said Town. And by another Grant or Indenture bearing date on or about the said 24<sup>th</sup> Day of *August* 1682, the Duke of *York* for the Considerations therein mentioned, did bargain, sell, enfeoff and confirm unto the said *William Penn*, Esq; “ All that Tract of Land upon “ *Delawar* River and Bay, beginning twelve Miles South from the Town “ of *Newcastle* otherwise called *Delaware*, and extending South to the “ *Whore Kills* otherwise called *Cape Kinlopen*.” Which two last mentioned Grants include all that Tract of Land now known by the Name of the three lower Counties of *Pensylvania*, viz. *Newcastle* County, *Kent* County and *Suffex* County.

When the *Dutch* and *Swedens* who were the only *Europeans* settled in, or inhabiting these Places, in the Year 1664, submitted to the *English* under the Command of Sir *Robert Carr*, as before I have related, Possession was taken, and all Acts of Government, and Administration of Justice were carried on in the Name, and by the Authority of the Duke of *York* until Mr. *Penn*, was invested with Power and Authority from King *Charles* and the Duke, as before is related, and at that Time and long afterward the Duke of *York*’s Title to those Countries was so universally allowed that I have been inform’d that Mr. *Penn*, notwithstanding that he had obtained a Grant from K. *Charles* II. of the Lands before-mentioned yet was advised to obtain the Duke of *York*’s also, as the better Title which I am told he also obtained.

Hence it is evident that including all the Lands granted to Mr. *Penn*, they are Bounded on the East, by the Bay and River of *Delaware* <sup>a</sup>; on the North by the 43<sup>d</sup> Degree of Northern Latitude <sup>b</sup>; on the South by the 39<sup>th</sup> Degree, or beginning of the 40<sup>th</sup> Degree of Northern Latitude <sup>c</sup>; and the said Country to extend Westward five Degrees of Longitude from the said Eastern Bounds.

Thus if we take Mr. *Penn*’s Grant from K. *Charles* II. only, which as I said before, is confirmed by the Duke of *York*, at least one half of the Country now possessed by the Lord *Baltimore* is manifestly and evidently

<sup>a</sup> viz. from C following the Course of the Bay and River of *Delaware* to Q.

<sup>b</sup> viz. by the Parallel Q. R.

<sup>c</sup> viz. by the Parallel C. T. D. S.

within *Pensylvania* and it is not much to be doubted that when this Affair comes to be cleared up before His Majesty in Council, impartial Justice will be administred, and that whatever may be the Fate of the Duke of *York's* Grants to Mr. *Penn*, that Mr. *Penn's* Heirs will at least have their Bounds and Property secured to them according to the Letters Patent of K. *Charles* II. bearing Date the 4<sup>th</sup> of *March* 1681; and if Possession be a good Plea against the Proprietor of *Pensylvania* for Lands already possessed and cultivated, it cannot surely divest the Proprietor or Proprietors of *Pensylvania* of their Titles and Interest in, and to Lands within their Bounds unpossessed or uncultivated.

AND if those Persons who now esteem themselves the Tenants of Lord *Baltimore*, but are within the Bounds of *Pensylvania* shall refuse to attorn Tenants to the Proprietor of *Pensylvania*, and plead Possession uninterrupted; yet surely there is a fine large and spacious Country there unpossessed, capable of containing ten Times their Number that is indisputably within the Bounds of *Pensylvania*, though now called *Maryland*, which of Right belongs to the Proprietors of *Pensylvania*, and which in a few Years may be as considerable as all the rest of *Maryland* after the Division shall be made.

A FAIR Enquiry into Bounds and Titles of Land is what the Proprietors of *Pensylvania* need not fear; according to my humble Opinion they will be great Gainers tho' they should lose all the three lower Counties as they are called, if they could gain all the rest that is within their Bounds; and then *Maryland* being reduced within due Bounds would give less disturbance than it lately has done to the meek People of the Province of *Pensylvania*.

F I N I S.









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